

On two New Species of Curculionidae (Col.) from the Canary Islands.

By

GUY A. K. MARSHALL, D.Sc.

Through the kindness of Dr. D. L. UYTENBOOGAART I have been able to examine some interesting weevils collected by him on the Canary Islands, and among them were two hitherto unknown species, which are described below.

Subfamily Cleoninae.

Microlarinus eliasenae sp.n.

♂♀. Derm piceous, the rostrum and legs testaceous brown, the tibiae, tarsi and antennae paler; the upper surface dusted with grey or fawn powdering.

Head with longitudinally confluent punctures and clothed with dark recumbent hairs, except for a narrow median stripe and a triangular patch above each eye composed of white hairs; the forehead flattened. Rostrum strongly narrowed from the base to the antennae and parallel-sided anteriorly, punctured and clothed like the head in the basal half, the apical half almost bare and with sparse fine punctures in ♀, more strongly punctured and hairy in ♂; a short median stria between the antennae. Prothorax as broad as long, much narrower at the apex than at the base, almost parallel-sided in the basal two-thirds in ♂, slightly rounded at the sides and broadest before the middle in the female; the dorsum flat longitudinally, with close confluent punctation, without any median carina, but with a short shallow median impression at the base; the disk appearing darker than the sides owing to the setae being sparser and shorter, except for a short median whitish stripe at the apex; the sides with dense longer whitish hairs, which extend on the basal half to a level with stria 5 of the elytra, abruptly curving inwards near the middle and reaching the level of stria 3

on the apical half; the setae comparatively short and directed obliquely forwards. Elytra only slightly wider than the prothorax, subcylindrical, separately rounded at the apex; the dorsal outline flat from the base to the middle, then gently sloping to the declivity; the recumbent whitish hairs more dense in parts, forming a macular lateral stripe, a small patch on the shoulder and at the base of intervals, 2 and 3, and some indistinct spots on the apical half; the setae unusually short (not longer than joint 2 of the hind tarsi), not erect, but curved and sloping backwards.

Length 3.5—4.0 mm.; breadth 1.0—1.5 mm.

Canary Is.: Bahia de Gando, Gran Canaria, 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, X. 1927. (Dr. D. L. UYTENBOOGAART), on *Zygophyllum Fontanesi*.

Type in the British Museum, cotypes in coll. UYTENBOOGAART.

This species may be distinguished at once from all its palaearctic congeners by the short oblique setae on the dorsum.

In general facies it most resembles *M. humeralis* TOURN., which also differs from it inter alia in that the lateral pale marking on the pronotum does not extend inwards except near the apex, and the punctures on the prothorax are much coarser.

I have pleasure in dedicating this species, by request, to Mme. UYTENBOOGAART, cooperator and companion of her husband in his entomological excursions.

Subfamily Apioninae.

Apion spartocytisi sp. n.

♂♀. Derm black or piceous; the rostrum and antennae testaceous yellow, the former with the extreme base black and the apex red-brown; the legs pale testaceous brown with the tarsal claws black; the whole upper and lower surface densely clothed with large chalky-grey scales having a slight metallic reflection, and the elytra with long suberect white setae.

Head nearly as long as broad and the scales not entirely contiguous; the forehead flat and slightly depressed, with a

fringe of curved setae along the inner margin of each eye. Rostrum a little shorter than the head and pronotum in ♀, still shorter in ♂, cylindrical, moderately curved, bare and shiny from the antennae to the apex in both sexes, and with a few setiform scales at the base. Antennae inserted close to the base of the rostrum; the scape when at rest reaching nearly to the hind margin of the eye; the joints of the funicle in order of length: 1, 2, 3, (4, 5, 6, 7), the first three longer than broad, the rest moniliform. Prothorax a little broader than long, subparallel-sided from the base nearly to the middle, then narrowing to the apex, and there very feebly constricted, the base very shallowly bisinuate; the punctures hidden by the scales, which are not entirely contiguous, and without any median furrow; the setae curved and obliquely raised. Scutellum narrowly elongate, three times as long as broad, bare; when viewed laterally there is a distinct tubercle at the base and a smaller one at the apex. Elytra oblong-ovate, only slightly wider than the prothorax at the base and very gradually widening to beyond the middle, with the humeral calli feeble; the striae concealed by scales that are as large as those on the intervals; interval 2 shallowly impressed near the base and interval 1 elevated for a short distance in front of the middle; every interval with a row of moderately long curved suberect pointed white setae. Legs with sparse white scales and fine white setae, the latter being erect on the upper edge of the tibiae.

Length 1.5 mm.; breadth 0.7 mm.

Canary Is.: Santa Brigida, Gran Canaria, 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, on *Spartocytisus supranubiis*, X. 1927. (Dr. D. L. UYTEN-BOOGAART).

Type in the British Museum, cotypes in coll. UYTEN-BOOGAART.

This species is referable to the subgenus *Lepidapion*, its nearest ally being *A. cretaceum* ROSH. 1856, which differs principally in having broad scale-like subrecumbent setae on the elytra and similar erect setae on the tibiae; the scutellum also is only slightly longer than broad and bears a single tubercle nearly in the middle; and the scales on

the pronotum are almost circular and closely packed, whereas in *A. spartocytisi* they are ovate, subcontiguous, and distinctly smaller than those on the elxtra.

Apion senex WOLL. 1864.

An examination of the type of this species shows that it is undoubtedly a synonym of *A. cretaceum* ROSH. 1856, which occurs also in Spain and North Africa.

Ein neuer Coccotrypes (Ipidae, Col.)

von

HANS EGGERS, Stolberg

(Harz).

Herr Dr. D. L. UYTENBOOGAART, Renkum, sandte mir einen Coccotrypes welcher auf Gran Canaria gefunden wurde, zur Nachprüfung. Es ist eine neue Art, von *C. dactyliperda* F. verschieden durch die schlankere Form und dunkelbraune Behaarung.

Coccotrypes canariensis n. sp.

♀: Pechbraun, mit ganz schmal dunkler gefärbter Naht auf den Flügeldecken, dicht und lang braun behaart.

Kopf flach gewölbt, fein und dicht runzelig gestrichelt, lang behaart.

Halsschild länger als breit, eiförmig nach vorn verschmälert, grösste Breite kurz vor der Basis, Seiten nur schwach ausgebaucht, Hinterecken kaum abgerundet. Oben dicht gehöckert, mit einer glatten Mittellinie im hinteren Drittel. Vor der Basis werden die Höcker kleiner, seitlich haben sie längliche Form; Hinterrand mit deutlicher Kante.

Flügeldecken etwas breiter und um die Hälfte länger als das Halschild, bis zu $\frac{2}{3}$ der Länge parallelseitig, dann verschmälert abgerundet, sodass der Käfer viel schlanker erscheint, als der breit gerundete *C. dactyliperda*. Auch seitlich gesehen